## VERY GRUESOME SIGHTS

INA REMARKABLE VIRGINIA WELL

Strange Faces and Ghastly Figures ... Skeleton Shapes and Old Men's Forms-A Lady in a Coffin.



HERE is something new under the sun. At all events that's how it strikes most peoole who have seen it. It has been discovered at Kildare, Hansom's Station, Southampton county Va., where, according to the proverb, truth is some-

bottom of a well. Third party politics and Colonel Deyer's well are close competitors for public atwell are close competitors for public attention in Southampton county just now. Perhaps I should put Colonel Deyer's well first, for after the election is over the well will be the only thing talked about as it was before the conventions were held. It is good evidence of the remarkable nature of the well that it should divide interest with politics, for Virginia feels her responsibility.

were discovered, and its fame has been culiar things the driver had seen in the

as myself. All that afternoon I spent looking in the well, and saw a number of objects. I am not superstitious and I do not believe in spirits, so I tried to find a natural explanation of the things I saw in the well. Every theory I advanced was in turn exploded, and I am just as much in the dark to-day as I was six months are

"The negroes about the place spread the story in the neighborhood, and the neighbors began to come to see the well, and from them the news of the queer sights to be seen got carried all about, over into North Carolina, for instance, until lately people drive from miles six months ago. until lately people drive from miles around, some coming a distance of fifty miles just to see the faces and things

miles just to see the faces and things in the well. All this is a great source of annoyance to me, for the well is the one situated nearest the house, and we have not lived in comfort since the facts about the well got out."

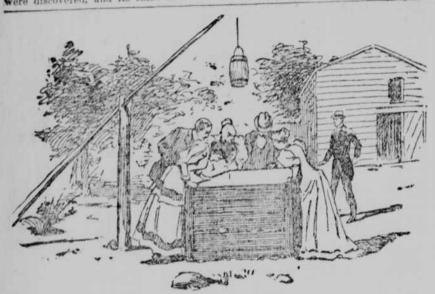
Colonel Deyer told the story in a way that strongly impressed one with his entire truthfulness and sincerity. He evidently believed what he said. If there was any humbug about the well he was no party to it. no party to it.

PLAINLY VISIBLE.

Colonel Dever has a war record, too, and his title is a genuine one. For four years he fought on the Confed-For four years he fought on the Confederate side, and often in the thickest of the fray. I did not question his veracity, but the old saying holds true, "seeing is believing," and I at once resolved to see the well for myself. I took the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad from Norfolk and devoted two days to an examination of the well.

Nirginia feels her responsibility.

Last May—to be precise. May 2d—the wonderful properties of the well with the wonderful properties of the well which I was regaled of stories of the percentage of the percenta nation of the well



LOOKING DOWN THE WELL,

growing ever since. A few days ago upward of three thousand people visited the well and saw all kinds of uncanny things in it. They all swear they did at any rate, and what is more, believe what they say. I heard of the well in Norfolk, some fifty miles away, and was assured by ex-Congressman George Bowden that he had seen the face of his father reflected in the water of the well in broad daylight. Mr. Kenton Murray, of Norfolk, who occupied the position of secretary to Governor McKinney, told me that he had met and talked with a number of people who had visited Colome that he had met and talked with a number of people who had visited Colonel Deyer's farm and had seen in the waters of the well the faces of relatives who were dead, coffus and other things not pleasant to contemplate. Mr. S. S. Nottingham, the publisher of the Norfolk Landmark, confirmed the statements made by Mr. Murray and Colonel Bowden.

HOW DISCOVERED.

A few days afterward I met Colonel Deyer, who after a while reluctantly told me how the peculiar properties of his well were discovered, and, evidently nettled at my look of incredulity, said: "I shall



A FACE PREQUENTLY SEEN.

know, Miss Lizzle, if you takes a looking glass on the first of May and goes to the well and holds the mirror over the well, back down, the face of your future husband will appear on the sur-

future husband will appear on the surface of the water.
"That is an old superstition in Virginia, you know. Mrs. Deyer and Miss Lizzie laughed at the notion and dismissed it from their minds. The following day, Monday, however, Susan started to the well to draw a pail of water at noon, when Miss Lizzie picked up a mirror and followed her. Laughing all the time at what she regarded as the abtime at what she regarded as the absurdity of the thing, she held the mirror surdity of the thing, she held the mirror in the position indicated, and Susan looked into the depths of the well at the same time. In an instant she and her mother declare they saw a hand wearing a diamond ring steal across the patch of shadow thrown on the surface of the water by the face of the mirror, and in alarm Miss Lizzie dropped the glass into the well. They fished the mirror out and spent that afternoon holding the mirror over the well and saw a number of things—faces of people, flowers and a beautiful white casket.

COULD FIND NO EXPLANATION.

"I was away from home at the time in Richmond, and when I returned a few days later my wife and daughter told me of the occurrence. I laughed at the story exactly the same as you gentlemen are doing now, but did not laugh when that afternoon my daughter took the mirror



REFLECTION OF AN OLD MAN.

and proceeding to the well, held it in the position described and bade me look. In a minute or so a shadowy something appeared on the surface of the water, apparently rising from the bottom of the well, and I distinctly recognized the face of a neighbor who had been dead for two years. I looked around to see if my wife and daughter were playing tricks on me, but saw they were just as much startled.

Well.

Imagination plays a large part in these sort of sights, and to make sure that what I saw was not influenced by the exclamations of people about the well I had the group write on a piece of paper a description of what each member saw in the well. There was a startling correspondence between them all.

"I see a white coffin," "I see an old man and proceeding to the well, held it in the

well. At the station I had the same experience. The station agent and a helper were all witnesses to the uncanny things

the well made visible.
Colonel Deyer was not expecting me because I had not telegraphed my arrival, but he welcomed me, and, in response to my asking to be shown the well, he at once called his daughter, and together with his wife we proceeded to the well, which was situated about sixty reet from the house and off to one side. A colored min servant who stood near looked in the well with us, and as Miss Dever held the mirror he exclaimed: because I had not telegraphed my ar-

Dever held the mirror he exclaimed: "Fosh Gawd, dere's a bottle" "What kind of a bottle?" I asked. "A green bottle wid silber on de top

He was right. Faintly gleaming on the surface of the water, but still distinctly visible, I saw a champagne bettle ap-pear and then mysteriously sink into the depths of the well. The rest of the party saw the same things. The bottle was saw the same things. The bottle was only one of a hundred different objects, inanimate and animate, that appeared on the surface of the water of the well during the forty-eight hours I spent examin-

were discovered, and, at my look of incredulity, said: "I shall at my look of incredulity, said: "I shall be pleased to have the representative of the Times come out to Kildare and investigate the matter thoroughly."

As Colonel Deyer's story of his well is the best one I repeat it as he told it in the presence of Mr. Murray, Mr. Bain and Mr. Nottingham:

"The first of last May," said Colonel Deyer, "our house servant, Susan, said Deyer, "our house servant, Susan, said Indies and young ones, venerable men and smeath faced boys, hands with the blood dripping from their wounds, bodies of dead men and women, and other queer of dead men and women. blood dripping from their wounds, bodies of dead men and women, and other queer sights that few perhaps will believe can be seen in that well unless, as I did, they see them for themselves.

But Miss Dever is not the only one who causes faces and other things to appear on the surface of the water. Others do it as well as she. That proves that it is not the girl who is haunted.

It is a curious fact that the faces and chieges that appear in the well can only

objects that appear in the well can only be seen in the daylight, and the brighter the sun is shining the more distinct they become. In all the haunted houses I remember utter darkness was essential before the ghosts would condescend to roam around and clank chains and do other blood curdling things.

Colonel Deyer's well is just an ordinary well, such as you find on almost every farm in Virginia, similar in appearance to fifty-one other wells on the planta-tion. The other wells, however, will not reveal a face. I tried them all, and so



MISS DEYER.

have others. The causes that bring these curious shapes to the surface of the water in the "spook well," whatever they may be, are missing in all the other wells on the farm. I cannot explain why it is so, but just have to give it up, as I did fifty theories that suggested themselves to me during the hours I spent peering down in the well, climbing down into the well and examining every inch of ground for mirrors and other devices known to tricksters and so-called mediums.

PASSING STRANGE. I lef. Kildare considerably more astonished man when I arrived. The story of the old gentleman who, after listening to a tough yarn of which the narrator said, "It is true, for I saw it myself," replied. "Well, I must believe it, then, but I would not believe it if I saw it myself," occurred to me. I saw the well myself, I saw the things I have described therein, but I am utterly unable to account for them.

count for them.

One of the faces seen was that of the old gentleman with a skull cap. I saw it as distinctly as I have seen my own countenance in my mirror.
"Dr. Tudor," said Mrs. Deyer, and
"Dr. Tudor," echoed Miss Grace Pettit,

"Dr. of Norfolk, one of the party engaged in looking in the well at the time. "Describe Dr. Tudor," I said. She gave me a description of him which in the most minute particulars corresponded to the face that appeared in the

looking at a white coffin," "I see a coffin and an old man, were the words they wrote. What I saw was a white coffin with a figure of an old man looking down at it. In a minute the coffin passed away from the shadow on the water and Miss Pettit said, "I wish it would come back with the lid off."

"Look!" screamed Mrs. Deyer.

There was the coffin with the elliptical

There was the coffin with the elliptical



lid gone and under the glass could be dis-tinguished the face and shoulder of a young girl. The sight was too much for the nerves of Miss Pettit, and with a little sigh and a shudder she sank in a heap fainting.

heap fainting.
All this time Miss Dever had been holding the glass. I took it and holding the back of the mirror toward the water awaited developments. It came in this shape:—A hand holding a calla lily rose from the bottom of the well and remained in sight a full minute.

LOTS OF FACES. During that afternoon a great many faces appeared. Once the back of a negre man who had apparently been regged, with the gashes bleeding, was the spectacle presented. There was something very pecchiar about some of these visions. I had noticed, for in-stance, that the head and shoulders of a man or woman would appear in one po-sition, go away and retppear regain and again in half a dozen different positions. A profile view would be presented, a rear view, front view and top view even. It seemed as if a recognition was eagerly sought. I noticed that the flesh generally exhibited the peculiar appearance presented by the skin of drowned people. Miss Deyer, who had acted as a me-dium for most of the people who had visited the well, scouts the idea that she alone can get the phantom faces in the well, and I fancy she is right. She has held the glass so long that her hand is steadier. I noticed that when Miss Petiti reted as the medium her hands trembled so that nothing could be distinguished.

The use of a mirror might lead some to suppose the objects seen in the water were reflections from objects lying about the ground or place. I thought so too until I had the mirror held below the edge of the square box that surrounds the well, totally shutting off everything outside of it, and still the aquatic visions the mirror that did the trick, so I procured a piece of window glass and covering it with dark cloth went to the well at 'clock in the morning and tried it and with the same result.

The morning experiment was taken without the knowledge of Colonel Deyer or his family.

WHAT THE WELL IS LIKE.

The well itself is the one, as stated before, that supplies the household with dritking water. It is supplied with water by eight springs and generally has about eight to ten feet of water in it. When I was there the depth of water measured just eight feet. Above that to the top of the well the distance was twenty-two feet. The diameter of the well is three and a half feet. So clear is the water



THE WHITE COPPIN.

that the white sand bottom can be plainly seen when the sun is shining. I saw the bottom distinctly and noted a few things that had fallen in it. The walls of the well are of red brick, covered with moss, and over the well, dangling from the end of the well sweep hung a bucket that might have done for the model of the "Old Oaken Bucket" of poetic fame. Colonel Peyer told me that the well was on the plantation when he bought it in 1865, and he understood that the well was originally dug in 1800.

The well has been cleaned every year,

and the time for cleaning the well is at hand now, but Colonel Deyer says: "If that well is cleaned I will have to do it myself. There is not a servant on the plantation that will go near that well alone, and as to going in it no money would induce them to make the venture."

As I drove away the owner of Virginia's sensation said: "If you meet any scaptical people send them along. I shall be only too glad to meet the person who will clear up the mystery."

There seems to be an opportunity for the Society of Psychical Research.

Gold Contracts. BY FARMER JOHN.

What is the matter with gold contracts, any way? The more civilized any peo-ple may be and the more extensive and varied their traffic the more indispensable will credit be. Then, there must be borrowers and leaders, debtors and credi-tors, and there will inevitably be gold contracts, which will in many cases be even eagerly sought and embraced by borrowers. Without such contracts they could not possibly obtain the loans which they desire, and it is often a great ac-commodation for the lender to let them have his money at all.

A purely cash system alone could prevent gold contracts. But if there were

any depreciated money in use the seller would be sure to adapt his prices to the sort of money which he was to receive as cash, and thus even these cash transas cash, and thus even these cash trans-actions would be virtually reduced to a gold basis. If by any means silver should become the premium metal a silver basis would be substituted for a gold one. The media used as money have fluctuated in value, do fluctuate and most probably will continue to do so. If all such media could be brought to an equali-ty in value and kept there with any per-manency there would be no need of gold contracts. But so long as there is or is likely to be any difference in the value likely to be any difference in the value of the articles used as money all time transactions will have to be upon a gold basis, and the longer the time that they have to run before their maturity the more certainly will gold contracts have to be entered into. Why, then, are they not fair and reasonable? If so, why should they be denounced and repudia-tion of them by legislation of doubtful constitutionality be invoked, in view of the very fluctuations in the value

the very fluctuations in the value of money against which they were intended to provide?

I am a farmer and belong to the debtor class. My first gold contract (it was substantially such) was in obtaining seed wheat after the late war. My name is John Farmer, and being one of that class and showing some interest in my work, my neighbors twisted me around and dubbed me Farmer John.

When the Confederate war broke out my father, a widower with four children,

was cultivating his patrimonial acres, on was cultivating his patrimonial acres, on which there were good improvements, adequate stock and labor. He was not wealthy, but was pretty well beforehand and able to send me and my younger brother to the University of Virginia at the same time, besides having given our sisters also fair advantages of education. I had been at the University long enough to derive some benefit from the instruction there given in mental philosophy, political economy and constitutional law, in which subjects I was led to take quite an interest. My brother and I entered the Confederate States army for the war. He was killed near its close. He was killed near its close.

After Lee's surrender I returned home.

My father did not long survive the loss of our cause; and there I was with a

farm, large enough it is true, on my hands, but without adequate stock; my hands, but without adequate stock; my labor completely disorganized and no money in hand. Some of our old slaves remained, but a good many, and they the ablest bodied, took themselves off. Verily, I had "a hard row to plough." Still the best had to be done. How to live until something could be raised upon the farm was a serious problem; and then all the uncertainty of the seasons had to be encountered. After reflection then all the uncertainty of the seasons had to be encountered. After reflection and consultation I resolved to make a venture with wheat and to sow 100 bushels, if they could be obtained. A neighbor and friend had them, but he could sell them and really had good use for their proceeds. Yet he agreed, to let me have them. They were up to the standard of sixty pounds to the bushel, and I was glad of that; for I had a notion that the better the seed the better the prospect for a good crop. My friend conferred a real favor in letting me have that wheat, and I gladly stipoline have that wheat, and I gladly stipoline have that wheat, and I gladly stipoline. friend conferred a real favor in letting me have that wheat, and I gladly stipulated to return him an equal quantity of like quality; or pay him in good money the value of like quality with his, not of the quality which I might reap. Now, his was gold wheat, mine might turn out to be silver wheat. The season was not very favorable and my wheat weighed only fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. One of my supposed friends argued with me that I should offer my real friend 100 bushels of my own inferior wheat and that he ought, under the hardship of my case, as I had done the best I could and could not control the seasons, to accept them. He became a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance (a highly useful and honorable fraternity if confined to the objects of its organization), pitched in boldly for its worst vagaries and is now a Third party man, shouting for Weaver and Field. I did not follow his advice, but sold my wheat for what it would being for its quality, and cheerfully me have that wheat, and I gladly stipubut sold my wheat for what it would bring, for its quality, and cheerfully paid my real friend for 100 bushels of bring, for its quanty, paid my real friend for 100 bushels of standard quality, as his had been. I felt that I did right. I retained his confidence and he has befriended me in many ways ever since. But is not every farmer continually making gold contracts every time he has wheat to sell? He has to sell his grain according to the standard of sixty pounds to the bushel. Well, that he gold wheat. If his crop comes up to the standard very well. But suppose it weighs only fifty-six, fifty-seven or fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, how then? Does any one propose to abolish the standard and to make a bushel of wheat a bushel, no matter what may be the difference in its weight? Surely different qualities ought to bring different prices and difference in weight indicates difference in quality.

different qualities ought indicates difference in quality.

Not only individuals, but great corporations and enlightered governments have to negotiate loans—in numerous cases for very large sums and for long periods of time. In order to get those loans at ell and on favorable terms they will be bound to agree to pay gold for interest and gold at maturity; and sound legislation should not interfere with them. If the free coinage of silver and other governmental devices were to bring gold and silver to a parity what guaranty could lenders have that such parity would be maintained for twenty, thirty, fifty or one hundred years? Virginia's new settlement bonds are to run for one hundred years. Who can tell what will be the relative value of gold and silver at the end of that time, or the fluctuations between them as those years roll away?

between them as those years roll away?
I afterwards made a more direct gold
contract with my own sisters, of which I
may tell you at some other time.
By the way, I find that most of the
contracts now-a-days are made with a waiver, on their very face, of the benefit of the homestead exemption. Why is this waiver required and so readily given? It must be because without it the desired credit could not be obtained, and the debtor cheerfully makes it in order to get the accommodation which he needs. All such waivers are regarded not only as

legal, but reasonable and proper.

Now, suppose Congress were to pass a law authorizing parties to settle with silver, though they had stipulated to pay in gold; and even suppose also that such a law were held to be constitutional, would not a borrower or other debtor have a right to waive the benefit of that law, as he now has to waive the benefit of our statutory exemption? It is true that the supposed act of Congress might go so far as to prohibit any such waiver. But if it did venture to that extent the constithe did venture to that extent the consti-tutionality of such a law would be far more doubtful, for it would violate the fundamental liberty of parties compe-tent and willing to contract, and actually entering into contracts with their eyes wide open and without the least compulsion. Verily we farmers need more light on these subjects.

A SUICIDE CLUB,

How J. Parlow Moorhead Kept His

A N w York dispatch says: J. Barlow Moorhead, a young man, reputed to be worth half a million dollars, and recently a Keeley cure patient, committed suicide by shooting himself through the hear at the boarding-house, No. 56 west Thirty-fifth street.

shot himself early in the morning, He shot himself early in the horning, but the suicide was not discovered until Garland Gaden, an actor, called to see Moorhead in the afternoon. Moorhead was to "star" Gaden in a play called "Young American." of which he was the manager and inancial backer. The play was to have been produced at Philadelphia on November 7th.

Ly a letter to the coroner, Moorhead

In a letter to the coroner, Moorhead declared that he had committed suicide, necording to the club, and requested the official to see that a jury find a verdict in accordance with the fact ex-Actor Gaden said that he did not know that Moorhead belonged to a sui-

cide club, and thought that the young man had taken his life because he began to drink again.

Moorhead left a will, in which it is said that he remembered Gaden royally. In return for the loan of \$15 from Actor Lannon, of the "Black Crook" company, Moorhead left him two diamond rings worth \$4,000. On Saturday

night he gave Cabman No. 1854 a check for \$100 for a ride.

The coroner began probing into the matter and learned that Nestor Lennon, an actor, could probably explain the cu-rious epistle he had received. Lennon was summoned, and told the coroner that there was a suicide club in this city.

Moorhead, he said, was a member, and he also belonged to it. He said that was the reason Moorhead shot himself, and added that the dead man was compelled to do it.

In speaking of the workings of the club, Lennon said: "Each member on joining is compelled to fix the date at which they are to take their own life. Moorhead's hour had arrived. By a spe-cial rule of the club he was offered a ten-year parole, but he refused to accept it, being determined to keep his agree-

ment. Mr. Lennon refused to tell more of the suicide club, or the circumstances under which Mr. Moorhead had joined. The coroner will thoroughly investi-

Moorhead was a native of Philadel-Moorhead was a native of Philadelphia, and was possessed of a fortune estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. He devoted a good deal of time and money in taking theatrical troupes on the road.

He was of a hopeful disposition, and his friend knew of no reason for his self-destruction. They are inclined to believe in his membership in the suicide club.

RAILROADS.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1892.

No. | Richmond. | Broad-street Station. 

No. | Richmond. | Eighth-street Station. 9- 9:00 A. M. Daily for Lybg&Cll'n F'ge. 11- 4:30 P. M. Daily for Lynchburg.

No. 5. Connects at Gordonsville for Washington; at V. M. Janetion for Lynchburg; at Basic City for Shenandoah Valley, North and South, and at Staunton for Harper's Fetry.

No. 1. Pullman for Cincinnati and St.

Ferry. No. 1. Pullman for Cincinnati and St. Louis; support in Dining Car. No. 3. Pullman and Dining Car for Cin-No. 31. Connects at Doswell for Washing-No. 31. Colline of the No. 32. Pullman for Old Point, connects at Old Point for Norfolk daily except Sunday. No. 32. Vestibule train for Old Point and Norfolk.

No. 4. Pullman for Old Point, connects for Norfolk.

9. Solid train for Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. No. 11. Parlor Car for Lynchburg.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. No. | Arrive. | Broad-street Station. 

Arrive. | Eighth-street Station. No. 1 12- 8:20 A. M. Dally from L'chb'g & C. F. 10- 6:00 P. M. Dally from L'chb'g & C. F.

JOHN D. POTTS, Division Passenger Agent.



EST AND QUICKEST ROUTE GUTH AND SOUTHWEST. SHORTEST

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUGUST 28, 1892.

LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 11, 3:29 A. M.
COUTHEEN EXPRESS daily for Danville,
Greensboro, Winston-Salem. Connects
at Keysville for Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, Durham and Raleigh through coach
Richmond to Raleigh, Salisbury, Asheville, Hot Springs, Charlotte, Columbia,
Alken, Augusta Adanta, Birmingham, Montgonery, New Orleans, Texas and California,
Pullman palace sleeping-car Richmond to
Danville and Danville to Asheville and Hot
Springs; also Danville to Asheville and Hot
Springs; also Danville to Asheville and Hot
Springs; also Danville for Atlanta.

TRAIN No. 9, 3:00 P. M.

F AST MAIL, daily, for all points South
and Southwest. Connects at Danville
with Pullman sleeper for Augusta and Atlanta; at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh,
&c. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville and
Western North Carolina stations. Washingten and Southwest Vestibule Limited, southbound, leaves Danville 5:50 A. M.

TRAIN No. 17, 6:00 P. M.

A MELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily except Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and
Intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

Train No. 12, 6:18 A. M.; No. 10, 5:30 P.
M.; No. 18, 8:45 A. M. LEAVE RICHMOND:

YORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

L OCAL EXPRESS, daily except Sunday,
connects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Baltimore steamer at West Point.

TRAIN No. 16, 4:45 P. M. BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily except Sunday for West Point, connecting with York river steamer for Baltimore. At Baltimore steamers connect with Baltimore and Obio railroad for Washington, Philadelphia and New York, FARE: Richmond to Baltimore and State of Sta New York, FARE: Richmond to Bart-\$2; to Washington, \$3; to Philadel-\$4.80; New York, \$7.30.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE 5 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, daily except Sunday, thence by Richmond and Danville rairoad to Richmond, arriving at 9:05 A. M. and 10:40 A. M.

TRAIN No. 44, 6:40 A. M.

TRAIN No. 44, 6:40 A. M.

OCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday; leaves Twenty-third street station for West Point and intermediate points.
Ticket office at station foot of Virginia street open 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., and from 9:00 to 3:20 A. M.

City ticket office, 901 Main street.
SOL. HAAS.
W. A. TURK,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager.
E. BERKELEY, Superintendent.
J. S. POTTS, Passenger Agent,
919 Main street, Richmond.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL-ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing SUNDAY, OCT. 5, 1892, at 2 A. M., trains on this road will run as fol-

TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. | Leave | Arrive | No. | Richmond. | Petersburg.)|

33- \*9:00 A M 9:35 A M Norf'k Special 23- \*9:15 A M 10:00 A M Thro'h Train, 39- \*8:10 P M 8:55 P M Accommoda'n, 41- \*12:29 P M 1:00 P M Accommoda'n, 27- \*2:58 P M 3:35 P M Fast Mail, 35- \*5:45 P M 6:40 P M Norfolk Con'n, 37- \*11:40 P M 12:25 A M Accommoda'n

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. | Leave | Arrive | Richmond. 40- Da(ly.

STOPPING PLACES. Nos. 14, 33 and 36 make no stops. Nos. 23, 34 and 78 stop on signal at Manchester. Drewry's, Centralia and Chester. No. 27 stops on signal at Manchester only for passengers purchasing tickets to regular stopping places for this train south of Petersburg. Nos. 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 will stop on signal at all stations.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars on all

Pullman Polace Buffet Sleeping Cars on all through trains. On trains Nos. 37 and 14 sleeping cars between Richmond and Lynch-burg, Va. NEW LINE TO ATLANTA, GA.

Leave Richmond 9:15 A. M. daily; arriving Weldon 12:20 P. M. and at Atlanta 9 A. M. via S. A. L. Thronch sleepers Richmond to Weldon and Weldon to Atlanta. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NOR-

Leave.

Leave.

Richmend. \*9.00 A. M. Norfolk. 11:35 A. M. Richmend. \*9.00 A. M. Norfolk. 11:35 A. M. Richmend. \*5:45 P. M. Norfolk. 9:20 P. M. Norfolk. \*4:30 A. M. Richmend. 10:30 A. M. Norfolk. \*4:00 P. M. Richmend. 10:30 A. M. Norfolk. \*4:00 P. M. Richmend. 6:38 P. M. The trains leaving Richmend at 9:00 A. M. and Norfolk at 4:00 P. M. are solid trains between these two points, and passengers go through without change of cars. Close connections are also made at Petersburg by the 5:45 P. M. and 2:58 P. M. trains from Richmend for Norfolk.

Trains leaving Richmend at 9:00 A. M., 12:20 P. M. and 11:40 P. M., and arriving at Richmend at 7:44 A. M., 2:15 P. M. and 7:45 P. M. make close connection at Petersburg to and from Farmville, Lynchburg and West.

R. M. SULLY,

R. M. SULLY, Superintendent.
E. T. D. MYERS,
General Superintendent.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN RAILROAD.
GENERAL OFFICE, 702 MAIN STREET,
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 5, 1892.
LEAVE RICHMOND.
12:20 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for
Farmville and intermediate
points west of Chester.
9:15 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for
Ochre and Bermuda.
ARRIVE RICHMOND.
10:30 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from
Farmville and intermediate
stations west of Chester.
2:15 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from
Bermuda and Ochre.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Tickets on sale and haggage checked
through at UNION DEPOT.
R. T. WILSON.
JAMES R. WERTH, General Manager.

route ...

Reund-trip tickets, limited to thirty days after date of issue ...

Steerage fare, with subsistence ...

Steerage fare, without subsistence ...

Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Ohio railway and Richmond and Petersburg railroad, tickets limited to four days

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17, 1832,
LEAVE RICHMOND (DARLY),
BYRD-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., DARLY, RICHMOND AND
NO RF 0 L K VESTIBULED
LIMITED. Arrive Noriolk 11:35
A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk.

9:00 A. M., For Lynchburg, Roanoke and
intermediate stations. No connection beyond Roanoke except
for Winston-Salem division.

12:20 P. M., For Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski,
Bristol and all points South and
West via the East Tennessee
Virginia and Georgia railroad,
Parior car Petersburg to Roanoke, and Pullman steeper Roanoke to Memphis via Knoxville
and Chattanooga, and through
coach from Richmond to Lynchburg.

2:58 P. M., Dally for Suffolk Norfelk, and

RAILROADS.

National NorfolkaWestern R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17, 1892.

coach from Richmond to Lynchburg.

2:58 P. M., Daily for Suffolk, Norfolk and intermediate stations; arrives at Norfolk at 6 P. M.

5:45 P. M., Arrives at Norfolk at 9:20 P. M.

11:40 P. M., For Roanoke, Rudford, Pulaski, Bristol. Also for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Elkhorn and stations on Clinch Valley division. Also for Louisville and stations on L. and N. rullrond via Norton. Also for Rocky Mount and all stations on Winston-Salem division. Pullman palace sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg. Berths ready for occupancy at 9:00 P. M. Also Pullman sleeper, Petersburg to Louisville via Norton.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:44 A. M. 2:15 P. M. and 7:45 P. M., from Norfolk and the East at 10:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M. and VESTBULED LIMITED 6:38 P. M.

"Washington and Chattaneoga Limited." a train of Pullman coaches and sleepingcars, runs daily via Lecanologia Valley Foute, stopping only at Luray, Shenandoah, Basic, Roanoke and Radford.

R. W. COURTNEY, Passenger Agent.

General Office, Roanoke, Va.

DICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC PAULEDAD. Schoolds and

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD—Schedule commencing APRIL 25, 1892. Eastern standard time.

8:04 A. M., Leaves Byrd-street station daily; stops only at Ashland. Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widewater. Sleeper Washington and New York. Arrives at Washington at 12:01 P. M.; Baltimore, 1:17 P. M.; Philadelphia, 3:48 P. M.; New York, 6:30 P. M.
Leaves Byrd-street station daily except Sunday. Buffer Parlor Car Richmond to New York. Arrives at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:24 P. M.; Philadelphia, 7:49 P. M.; New York, 10:35 P. M.
7:05 P. M., Leaves Byrd-street station daily. Sleeping Car Richmond to New York, 10:25 P. M.; New York, 10:25 P. M.; New York, 10:25 P. M.; New York, Stops only at Ashland, Deswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widewater, Steps at other stations on Sundays. Arrives at Washington at 11:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 12:53 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M., Arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Sleeper from New York, Stops only at Milford, Doswell and Ashland, Stops at other stations on Sundays, Leaves Washington at 4:30 A. M.
2:38 P. M., Arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ashland, Stops at ther stations on Sundays, Leaves Washington at 4:30 A. M.
2:38 P. M., Arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ashland, Steeper from New York to Richmond, Doswell and Ashland, Steeper from New York to Richmond, Doswell and Ashland, Steeper from New York to Richmond, Leaves Washington at Elba, Leaves Washington at 5:07 P. M.

1:4:00 P. M., Leaves Byrd-street station; parlor Car New York to Richmond, Leaves Washington at 5:07 P. M.

1:4:00 P. M., Leaves Byrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:33 P. M.

3:40 A. M., Arrives at Byrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:33 P. M.

8:40 A. M., Arrives at Byrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:05

6:12 P. M., L. 6:45 A. M., Arrives at Elba; leaves Ash-land at 6:05 A. M. 6:05 P. M., Arrives at Elba; leaves Ash-land at 5:18 P. M. C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager. E. T. D. MYERS, General Superintendent.

RICHMOND CITY AND SEVEN PINES

SUNDAY. | SUNDAY. | Leave | Richmond. | Seven Pines. | 19:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. | 11:00 A. M. | 4:00 P. M. | 5:200 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. | Forty-five minutes' run each way. Electric cars pass station.

ic cars pass station. For further information call 'Phones No. In effect July 15, 1892.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S

Chesapeake and most pleasant route to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, Claremont and James river landings. Connections: At NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT and NORFOLK for Hampton and Smithfield, Va., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, James river by daylight, Great tourist line, Jamestown, Dutch Gap and war scenery. Rates less than half charged by rail. Fare to Portsmouth and Norfolk, \$1.50: \$2.50 round trip; \$1 second-class, Leaves Richmond every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 A. M. ISTREET CARS GO DIRECTLY TO STEAMER'S WHARF) for above-named places. Through tickets on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, No. 901 Main street Baggage checked through. State-rooms engaged for day or night.

P HILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Appointed sailing days every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M. Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received till 11:30 A. M. For Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday freight received dally till 5 P. M.
Fare to Philadelphia. . . . . \$6.00
For further information apply to
J. W. McCARRICK,
General Southern Agent,
Office, Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.

TRI-WERKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK



Round trip tickets, limited to fifteen

8:04 A. M., Leaves Byrd-street station daily:

A. M. ASHLAND TRAINS.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
6:48 A. M., Leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 7:33 A. M.
6:12 P. M., Leaves Elba; arrives at Ash-

Trains leave station, Twenty-sixth and R streets, as follows:

Leave Richmond. Seven Pines.
6:30 A. M. 5:30 A. M.
12:90 M. 7:30 A. M.
3:30 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
6:45 P. M. SUNDAY

SUNDAY

STEAMBOATS.

night.
FREIGHT-Freight received daily for above-named places and Eastern North Carabove-named all regular landings on the James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued

LUCIEN B. TATUM, Vice-President,
No. 1117 Main street and Rocketts.

Irvin Welsiger, Freight and Passenger Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COM-



Round trip tickets, limited to fifteen drys
drys
Tickets can be obtained at Richmond
Transfer Company, 901 east Main street;
Chesapeake and Ohlo and Richmond and
Petersburg depots, and at the company's
office, 1301 east Main street, and wharf,
Rocketts
Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and
SATURDAYS by the Chesape ike and Ohlo
Fillway (via Newport News) at 9 A. M.
and 3 P. M., and by Richmond and Petersberg railroad, same days, at 9 A. M. and
258 P. M., will make connection at Norfolk
with steamers leaving those days.
GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO. Agents,
No. 1301 Main street and
1718-17 Company's Wharf, Rocketts.